MARSHALL COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KY 40601
(502) 573-2886 (phone)
(502) 573-2355 (fax)

www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

Data Current as of February 2006

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered
SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled
G2 = Imperiled
G3 = Vulnerable
G4 = Apparently secure
G5 = Secure
GH = Historic, possibly extinct
GX = Presumed extinct
GU = Unrankable
G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
G#Q = Questionable taxonomy
G#T# = Infraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)
GNR = Unranked
GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled
S2 = Imperiled
S3 = Vulnerable
S4 = Apparently secure
S5 = Secure
SH = Historic, possibly extirpated
SX = Presumed extirpated
SU = Unrankable
S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)
S#Q = Questionable taxonomy
S#T# = Infraspecific taxa
SNR = Unranked
SNA = Not applicable

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):
S#B = Rank of breeding population
S#N = Rank of non-breeding population
S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county
H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years
F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
X - known to be extirpated from the county
U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601
phone: (502) 573-2886
fax: (502) 573-2355
email: naturepreserves@ky.gov
internet: www.naturepreserves.ky.gov

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Apios priceana*	Price's Potato-bean	E / LT	G2 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Rocky limestone open wooded slopes and floodplain edges among mixed hardwoods.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Carex decomposita*	Epiphytic Sedge	T /	G3 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Swamps, sinkhole ponds, often on floating logs; also often growing on cypress knees, cypress bases (often at or near water level) (Weakley 1998)..										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Carex hystericina*	Porcupine Sedge	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
SWAMPS, WET MEADOWS, SHORELINES; CALCAREOUS MARSHES (WEAKLEY 1998).										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Halesia tetraptera*	Common Silverbell	E /	G5 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
Rich woods and edges of sloughs and oxbow lakes.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Hedeoma hispidum*	Rough Pennyroyal	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Cedar galde, limestone outcrop, strip mine and other disturbed habitat.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Heteranthera limosa*	Blue Mud-plantain	S /	G5 / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
SLOUGHS, POND MARGINS AND MUD FLATS.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Hieracium longipilum*	Hairy Hawkweed	T /	G4G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry prairies, open woods and fields, particularly on sandy soil (Gleason & Cronquist 1991).										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Hydrolea ovata*	Ovate Fiddleleaf	E /	G5 / S1	0	0	0	1	0
Swamps and wet woods.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Lespedeza stuevei*	Tall Bush-clover	S /	G4? / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
Dry hillside, woodland.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Lysimachia terrestris*	Swamp Candles	E /	G5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Open swamps and wet soils (Gleason & Cronquist 1991); also swamp forests (Weakley 1998).										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Oenothera perennis*	Small Sundrops	E /	G5 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Dry to moist open ground, open woods, fields, and meadows.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium capillaceum*	Mock Bishop's-weed	T /	G5 / S1S2	0	2	0	0	0
Marshes, wet meadows, open wetlands.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Ptilimnium nuttallii*	Nuttall's Mock Bishop's-weed	E /	G5? / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Damp prairies, glades, and shores, wet soil.										
Marshall	Vascular Plants	*Trepocarpus aethusae*	Trepocarpus	S /	G4G5 / S3	3	0	0	0	0
MARGINS OF SWAMP FORESTS AND SANDY RIVER BOTTOMS.										
Marshall	Gastropods	*Lithasia armigera*	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (KNPC), SLOPING ROCK OUTCROPS WITH POCKETS OF SAND, GRAVEL AND MUD, PARTIALLY BURIED LOGS, AND ROCK RIPRAP (SICKEL 1988).										
Marshall	Gastropods	*Lithasia verrucosa*	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
OBSERVATIONS ON THE HABITAT INCLUDE SPECIMENS TAKEN FROM RECENTLY EXPOSED BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (HAAG AND PALMER-BALL, PERS COMM).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Cumberlandia monodonta*	Spectaclecase	E / C	G2G3 / S1	0	0	1	0	0
Usually found in medium to large rivers where it inhabits substrate ranging from silt to rubble and boulders in slow to swift currents of shallow to deep water (Ahlstedt 1984, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980, Nelson and Freitag 1980, Parmalee 1967). Sometimes found in or near vegetation beds, and in mud between boulders adjacent to swift water (Stansbery 1966). May become established in wing dams (Nelson and Freitag 1980).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda*	Longsolid	S /	G3T3 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis abrupta*	Pink Mucket	E / LE	G2 / S1	1	0	4	1	0
Large rivers in habitats ranging from silt to boulders, but apparently more commonly from gravel and cobble. Collected from shallow and deep water with current velocity ranging from zero to swift (Ahlstedt 1983, Bogan and Parmalee 1983, Buchanan 1980), but never standing pools of water (Lauritsen 1987).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Lampsilis ovata*	Pocketbook	E /	G5 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
Considered a large river species (Clench and Van Der Schalie 1944, Parmalee 1967, Stansbery 1976), but occurs in medium-sized streams in gravel, sand, or even mud (Parmalee 1967, Johnson 1970, Gordon and Layzer 1989). In the Lower Wabash and Ohio Rivers specimens were taken in deep water (6-10 feet or more) in current from sand or gravel.										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Obovaria retusa*	Ring Pink	E / LE	G1 / S1	2	0	1	1	0
LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERY 1976).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cooperianus*	Orangefoot Pimpleback	E / LE	G1 / S1	3	0	0	0	0
USUALLY FOUND IN LARGE RIVERS IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1983, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, MILLER, A.C. ET AL. 1986).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Plethobasus cyphyus*	Sheepnose	E / C	G3 / S1	3	1	0	0	0
Usually found in large rivers in current on mud, sand, or gravel bottoms at depth of 1-2 meters or more (Baker 1928, Parmalee 1967, Gordon and Layzer 1989).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Pleurobema rubrum*	Pyramid Pigtoe	E / SOMC	G2 / S1	1	0	0	1	0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS AND USUALLY OCCURS IN SAND OR GRAVEL BOTTOMS IN DEEP WATERS (AHLSTEDT 1984, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE ET AT. 1982).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica*	Rabbitsfoot	T / SOMC	G3T3 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).										
Marshall	Freshwater Mussels	*Toxolasma texasiensis*	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
LOW GRADIENT STREAMS OR SLOUGHS WITH SOFT BOTTOMS (I.E., MUD OR SMALL SAND OR GRAVEL) AND ALSO RESERVOIRS (PARMALEE 1967, CUMMINGS AND MAYER 1992).										
Marshall	Crustaceans	*Procambarus viaeviridis*	Vernal Crayfish	T /	G5 / S1	2	1	0	0	0
CYPRESS SWAMPS AND FLOODPLAIN STREAMS ON THE COASTAL PLAIN (PAGE 1985). BURR AND HOBBS (1984) COLLECTED SPECIMENS FROM DEBRIS-FILLED POOLS IN GULF COASTAL PLAIN STREAMS.										
Marshall	Insects	*Euphyes dukesi*	Dukes' Skipper	S /	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
Shaded tupelo swamps in south, partially shaded marshes and ditches in midwest (Opler and Malikul 1992). Feeds on sedges (*Carex lacustris* and *C. hyalinolepis*) (L.D. Gibson pers comm). On the Atlantic Coast it also feeds on *Carex walteriana* (L.D. Gibson pers comm).										
Marshall	Insects	*Papaipema sp. 5*	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.										
Marshall	Fishes	*Alosa alabamae*	Alabama Shad	E / SOMC	G3 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
ANADOMROUS SPECIES THAT ASCENDS LARGE RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES TO SPAWN OVER COARSE SAND AND GRAVEL SWEPT BY MODERATE CURRENT (PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, BARKULOO ET AL. 1993, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Marshall	Fishes	*Esox niger*	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
COASTAL PLAIN WETLANDS, STREAMS, AND VEGETATED OXBOW LAKE SHORELINES, AND IT ALSO TOLERATES RESERVOIR CONDITIONS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Marshall	Fishes	*Etheostoma proeliare*	Cypress Darter	T /	G5 / S2	1	3	0	0	0
SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE SLUGGISH STREAMS, OXBOWS, AND WETLANDS WHERE THE BOTTOM IS SOFT AND AQUATIC VEGETATION ABOUNDS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Marshall	Fishes	*Hybopsis amnis*	Pallid Shiner	E / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
Sandy and silty pools of medium to large rivers (page and Burr 1991).										
Marshall	Fishes	*Ichthyomyzon castaneus*	Chestnut Lamprey	S /	G4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
Moderate-size creeks, large rivers, and reservoirs. Substrate consists of gravel and rubble with areas of sand and silt. Larvae require clear streams with stable bars of silt, sand and organic detritis (Becker 1983, Pflieger 1975, Rohde and Lanteigne-Courchere 1980, Scott and Crossman 1973, Smith 1979).										
Marshall	Fishes	*Ictiobus niger*	Black Buffalo	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
RESERVOIRS AND MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WITH MODERATE TO LOW GRADIENT AND SOMETIME SWIFT CURRENT (BECKER 1983, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, TRAUTMAN 1981, AND BURR AND WARREN 1986).										
Marshall	Fishes	*Lampetra appendix*	American Brook Lamprey	T /	G4 / S2	0	0	0	1	0
Raceways, riffles, and flowing margins of permanently flowing streams and rivers with gravel, sand and sediment bottoms (Burr and Warren 1986). Ammocoetes live in sand and sediment of pools and backwaters.										
Marshall	Fishes	*Lepomis marginatus*	Dollar Sunfish	E /	G5 / S1	2	0	0	0	0
Inhabits relatively clean spring-fed swamps and lowland streams on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Burr and Mayden 1979, Walsh and Burr 1981, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993). Lives in areas with sand or clay overlain with silt and organic debris, often near aquatic vegetation, undercut banks, and overhanging plants.										
Marshall	Fishes	*Menidia beryllina*	Inland Silverside	T /	G5 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
SCHOOLING SURFACE FISH THAT OCCURS IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).										
Marshall	Amphibians	*Cryptobranchus alleganiensis alleganiensis*	Eastern Hellbender	S / SOMC	G3G4T3T4 / S3	0	1	0	0	0
CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.										
Marshall	Amphibians	*Hyla avivoca*	Bird-voiced Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
IN KENTUCKY, THE SPECIES APPEARS TO BE RESTRICTED TO FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, ESPECIALLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BALD CYPRESS, WATER TUPELO, GREEN ASH, AND BUTTONBUSH.										
Marshall	Amphibians	*Hyla cinerea*	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.										
Marshall	Amphibians	*Rana areolata circulosa*	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	8	0	1	0	0
BREEDS IN PONDS IN FARMLAND AND EDGE. REMAINS UNDERGROUND THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR, USING CRAYFISH BURROWS IN MOIST GRASSLANDS AND MEADOWS.										
Marshall	Reptiles	*Apalone mutica mutica*	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	4	0	0	0	0
Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.										
Marshall	Reptiles	*Macroclemys temminckii*	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS, BACKWATER AREAS OF LARGER RIVERS, IMPOUNDMENTS. SEEMS TO PREFER MUDDY SUBSTRATE WITH DARK RETREATS INCLUDING MUSKAT AND BEAVER DENS, LOGS, OR SHELTERING VEGETATION.										
Marshall	Reptiles	*Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus*	Northern Pine Snake	T / SOMC	G4T4 / S2	1	0	0	0	0
The Northern Pine Snake inhabits dry woodlands and edges, especially in upland oak, oak-hickory, and oak-pine forests. Soft, sandy soils may be critical for burrowing.										
Marshall	Reptiles	*Thamnophis sauritus sauritus*	Eastern Ribbon Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
Variety of semi-open habitats, generally in weedy or brushy growth along the margins of sloughs, marshes and other aquatic habitats.										
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Ardea alba*	Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	1	0
MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS.										
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Certhia americana*	Brown Creeper	E /	G5 / S1S2B,S4 S5N	1	0	0	0	0
FOREST, WOODLAND, SWAMPS; ALSO SCRUB AND PARKS IN WINTER AND MIGRATION.										

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
Habitat						E	H	F	X	U
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Corvus ossifragus*	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
BEACHES, BAYS, LAGOONS, INLETS, SWAMPS, NEAR MARSHES, AND, LESS FREQUENTLY, DECIDUOUS OR CONIFEROUS WOODLAND, IN INLAND SITUATIONS PRIMARILY IN BALDCYPRESS SWAMPS AND ALONG MAJOR WATERCOURSES. ALSO GARBAGE DUMPS.										
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	2	0	0	0	0
PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).										
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Nyctanassa violacea*	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	T /	G5 / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
MARSHES, SWAMPS, LAKES, LAGOONS, AND MANGROVES.										
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Pandion haliaetus*	Osprey	T /	G5 / S2B	2	0	0	0	0
Primarily along rivers, lakes, and seacoasts, occurring widely in migration, often crossing land between bodies of water (B83COM01NA).										
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Sterna antillarum athalassos*	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	1	0	0	0	0
BARE OR NEARLY BARE ALLUVIAL ISLANDS OR SAND BARS.										
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Thryomanes bewickii*	Bewick's Wren	S / SOMC	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL, MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE- GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83COM01NA). FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS										
Marshall	Breeding Birds	*Tyto alba*	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).										
Marshall	Mammals	*Myotis austroriparius*	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	2	0	0	0	0
THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.										
Marshall	Mammals	*Nycticeius humeralis*	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.										
Marshall	Communities	*Bottomland hardwood forest*		/	GNR / S2	0	0	0	1	0